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HISTORICAL NOTICES
OF
CONNECTICUT;

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No. 1;
CONTAINING
HARTFORD,
IN
1 6 4 0 .

C o n t e n t s .

SETTLEMENTS;
PURCHASE — Indian Deed;
ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS AND SETTLERS;
ORGANIZATION — Town Officers — Town Book — Prices of Labor —
Strangers — Shade Trees;
ORIGINAL STREETS — Names and Locations;
ORIGINAL HOUSE LOTS;
LOCATIONS OF FIRST SETTLERS;
GENEALOGIES OF FAMILIES.

BY
WILLIAM S. PORTER,
Member Connecticut Historical Society.

HARTFORD, APRIL, 1842.

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HISTORICAL NOTICES OF HARTFORD.

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AFTER the settlements of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, the violent persecution of the Puritans in England, made great numbers look towards America as the only safe retreat from the impending storm.

In 1630, Rev. Thomas Hooker, a man of great learning and abilities and a famous preacher, at Chelmsford, Essex, England, was silenced for non-conformity. To escape fines and imprisonment, he fled to Holland. He was held in such high and universal esteem among his acquaintance, that forty-seven ministers in his vicinity, and all conformists, petitioned the bishop of London in his favor. They witnessed for Mr. Hooker, that they esteemed him, and knew him "to be, for doctrine orthodox, for life and conversation honest, for disposition peaceable, and no wise turbulent or factious." However, as he was a non-conformist, no personal or acquired excellencies, no testimonials of his good conduct, nor prayers of his friends, could save him from prosecution and deposition. He was so esteemed as a preacher, that not only his own people, but others from all parts of the country, flocked to hear him. The noble earl of Warwick, though he resided at a great distance from Chelmsford, was so delighted with his public performances, that he frequently attended them. Great numbers who attended his ministry, and experienced its salutary effects, were willing to emigrate to any part of the world, to enjoy the happiness of such a pastor.

No sooner, therefore, was Mr. Hooker driven from them, than they turned their eyes towards New England. They hoped that if comfortable settlements could be made in this part of America, they might obtain him for their pastor. Therefore in 1632, a large body of them came over, and settled at Newtown, since called Cambridge, in Massachusetts. Those who before had arrived and commenced a settlement at Weymouth, all removed to Newtown and settled with their brethren.

They had expressed their earnest desires to Mr. Hooker, that he would come over into New England and take the pastoral charge of them. At their desire he left Holland, and having obtained Mr. Samuel Stone, a lecturer at Towcester, Northamptonshire, for an assistant in the ministry, took his passage for New England, and arrived in Boston, September 4th, 1633. With him came the famous Mr. John Cotton, Mr. John Haynes, afterwards governor of Connecticut, Mr. Goff, and two hundred other passengers of importance to the colony. Mr. Hooker proceeded to Newtown, where he found himself in the midst of a joyful and affectionate people, and was himself filled with joy. He embraced them with open arms, saying in the language of the apostle, "Now I live, if ye stand fast in the Lord." He was soon chosen pastor and Mr. Stone teacher. The church was gathered at Newtown, October 11th; and after solemn fasting and prayer, the pastor and teacher were ordained to their respective offices. This was the pious band who afterwards transported themselves in their associated capacity to Hartford, which they first named Newtown.

In 1634, by the continued emigration to New England, the people at Watertown, Dorchester and Newtown began to be much straitened; and receiving from those who had been to Connecticut, intelligence of the excellent meadows upon the river, they determined to remove thither, and once more brave the dangers and hardships of making settlements in a dreary wilderness. This occasioned great excitement

and opposition in Massachusetts. But after a protracted discussion, the General Court, in 1635, finally granted permission to remove thither. A commencement of the settlement was made in 1635. Their sufferings and trials while on their journey through the wilderness, and during the long and severe winter which followed, are well known. In 1636, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Stone, and a company of one hundred men, women and children, took their departure from Cambridge, and traveled more than a hundred miles, through a hideous and trackless wilderness to Hartford. They had no guide but their compass; and made their way over mountains, through swamps, thickets and rivers, which were passable with great difficulty. They had no cover but the heavens, and no lodgings but such as nature afforded them. They drove with them one hundred and sixty head of cattle, and subsisted by the way on the milk of their cows. Mrs. Hooker was borne through the wilderness on a litter. The people generally carried their packs, arms and some utensils. They were nearly a fortnight on their journey. This adventure was the more remarkable, as many of this company were persons of figure, who in England had lived in honor, affluence and delicacy, and were strangers to fatigue and danger. Gov. Haynes and some others did not appear in the colony until 1637.

PURCHASE OF HARTFORD.

The Indian name of Hartford was Suckiage. The settlers first named it Newtown from the place of their residence in Massachusetts; but in February, 1637, they gave it the present name of Hartford. The place was originally purchased by Mr. Stone, Mr. William Goodwin and others, for the proprietors, of Sunckquasson, the Indian chief and proprietor of the soil. The original treaty was lost or carried away, and was renewed by his heirs and successors in 1670. The following is a true copy from the records:

INDIAN TREATY.

“Whereas our predecessor Sunckquasson, sachem of Suckiage, alias Hartford, did about the yeare sixteen hundred thirty six, by a writeing under his hand, pass over unto Mr. Samuel Stone and Mr. Wm. Goodwin, in the behalfe of the present proprietors and owners of the lands belonging to the township of Hartford, all that part of his country from a tree marked N. F. which is the dividint between Hartford and Wethersfield—we say from the afoarsayd tree on the south, till it meet with Windsor bounds on the north, and from the great river on the east, the whole bredth to run into the wilderness towards the west full six miles, which is to the place where Hartford and Farmington bounds meet; which grant of Sunckquasson, as occasion hath been, was by him renewed to the honoured John Haines, Esqr. and other the first magistrates of this place, and enlarged to the westward so far as his country went; which enlargement as well as his former grant was made in presence of many of the natives of the place and English inhabitants; and severall yeares after, about the time of the planting of Farmington in the yeare one thousand six hundred and forty, in a writeing made between the English and Pethus the sachem or gentleman of that place, there is a full mention of the afoarsayd Sunckquasson his grant of his country to the magistrates of this place, which grant we are privy too; and we being the onely successors of Sunckquasson and proprietors (before the forementioned sale) of the lands belonging to the township of Hartford on the west side of the great river, being desired to confirm and pass over all our right and interest in the afoarsayd lands to the present possessors of them, they informing us that those writeings made by Sunckquasson before recited are at present out of the way, knowing what our predecessor hath done, and what consideration he hath received for the same,—

We, Masseeckcup and William squa in behalf of ourselves and Wawarme the sister and onely heire of Sunckquasson, and Keepequam, Seacutt, Jack Spinner, Currecombe, Wehassatuck squa and Seacunck squa, the onely inhabitants that are surviveing of the afoarsayd lands, doe by these presents owne, acknowledge and declare, that Sunckquasson whoe was the sachem of Suckiage alias Hartford, and grand proprietor of the lands adjacent, did with the consent of those of us whoe were of age to declare our consent, and with the consent of the rest of the inhabitants of this place, about the year 1636, pass over unto Mr. Samuel Stone and Mr. Wm. Goodwine, in behalfe and for the use of themselves and their company, all the land from Wethersfield bounds on the south, to Windsor bounds on the north, and the whole bredth from Conecticut river on the east six large miles into the wilderness on the west, which sayd grant was afterwards upon further consideration renewed and enlarged by the sayd Sunckquasson, upon the desire of the honoured Mr. Haines and the rest of the magistrates of this place: but we being informed that on the removeall of some of the gentlemen afoarmentioned, the papers and writeings before specified are out of the way, and haveing now received of Mr. Samuel Willys, Capt. John Tallcott, Mr. John Allyn and Mr. James Richards, a farther grattification of near the value the land was esteemed at before the English came into these parts—to prevent all farther trouble between ourselves and the inhabitants of Hartford, we the sayd Masseeckcup, Wm squa as afoarsayd, and Seacutt, Keepequam, Jack Spinner, Currecombe, Wehassatuck squa and Seacunck squa, upon the consideration forementioned, by these presents have and doe fully, clearly and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enseoffe and confirme unto Mr. Samuel Willys, Capt. John Tallcott, Mr. John Allyn, and Mr. James Richards, in behalfe of the rest of the proprietors of the land belonging to the township of Hartford, their heires and assignes forever, all that parcell of land from a tree marked N. F. being a boundary between

Wethersfield and Hartford on the south, to Windsor bounds on the north, and the whole bredth of land from Wethersfield to Windsor bounds from the great river on the east to run into the wilderness westward full six miles, which is to the place where Hartford and Farmington bounds meet,—To have and to hold all the afoarsayd parcell of land as it is bounded, with all the meadowes, pastures, woodes, underwood, stones, quarries, brookes, ponds, rivers, profitts, comodities and appurtenances whatsoever belonging thereto, unto the sayd Mr. Samuel Willys, Capt. John Tallcott, Mr. James Richards and Mr. John Allyn, in behalfe of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants of the towne of Hartford, whoe are stated proprietors in the undivided lands, their heires and assignes, to the onely proper use and behoofe of the sayd Mr. Samuel Willys, Capt. John Tallcott, Mr. John Allyn and Mr. James Richards as afoarsayd, their heires and assignes forever; and the sayd Massecup and Wm squa in behalf of themselves and Wawarme the sister of Sunckquasson and Seacutt, Keepequam, Jack Spiner, Currecombe, Wehassatuck squa, and Secunck squa, doe covenant to and with the sayd Mr. Samuel Willys, Mr. John Talcott, Mr. James Richards and Mr. John Allyn, that after and next unto the afoarsayd Sunckquasson, they the said Masseeckcup, Wm squa, Seacutt, Keepequam, &c. have onely full power, good right, and lawfull authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey all and singular the before hereby granted or mentioned to be granted premises with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the sayd Mr. Samuel Willys, Mr. John Tallcott, Mr. John Allyn and Mr. James Richards as afoarsayd, their heires and assignes forever, and that they the sayd Mr. Samuel Willys, Mr. John Tallcott, Mr. John Allyn and Mr. James Richards, and the rest of the proprietors of the undivided lands within the bounds of the township of Hartford, their heires and assignes, shall and may by force and vertue of these presents, from time to time and all times forever hereafter, lawfully have, receive and take the rents issues and profitts

thereof to their owne proper use and behooffe forever, without any lett, suit, trouble or disturbance whatsoever of the heires of Sunckquasson or of us the sayd Massecup, Wm Squa, Seacutt, Keepequam, Jack Spiner, Currecombe, Wehassatuck squa, and Seacuncck squa, our heires or assignes, or of any other person or persons whatsoever clayming by, from or under us or any of us or by our meanes, act, consent, priority or procurement, and that free and clear and freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated and discharged or otherwise from time to time, well and sufficiently saved and kept harmless by the sayd Massecup, William—squa, Seacutt and Keepequam, &c. their heires, executors and administrators from all former and other grants, guifts, bargains, sales, titles, troubles, demands, and incumbrances whatsoever had, made, committed, suffered or done by the afoarsayd Massecup, William squa, Keepequam, Seacutt, &c.

“In witness whereof, they have signed, sealed and delivered this writeing with their own hands, this fift of July, one thousand six hundred and seventy.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of

Arramamatt, his mark,
Mamanto, his mark,
Neschegen, his mark,
Attumtoha, his mark,
Wennoe, his mark,
Will. Wadsworth,
John Addams,
John Strickland,
Giles Hamlin.

MASSECKCUP, his mark,	L. S.
SEACUTT, his mark,	L. S.
JACK SPINER, his mark,	L. S.
SEACUNCCK squa's mark,	L. S.
CURRECOMBE, his mark,	L. S.
KEEPEQUAM, his mark,	L. S.
WILLIAM squa's mark,	L. S.
WEHASSATUCK squa's mark,	L. S.
Nesacanett gives consent to this grant and bargain, as he witness- eth by subscribing	
NESACANETT, his mark,	L. S.

The original marks or signatures of the Indians are singular and grotesque. Some represent implements of war, some wild beasts, &c.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS AND SETTLERS.

The following list of names is found in connection with two divisions of lands distributed to the said proprietors, in the proportions of the number or numbers annexed to each. The orthography is that of John Allyn who transcribed the names from the old Town Book on to the Records in 1665. The true orthography will be found on the subsequent pages. John Allyn's entry is as follows :

"The proprietors of the undivided lands in Hartford, with each of their proportions in one division as followeth, according to which proportions they paid for the purchass of sayd lands :"

[The 'Mr.' prefixed to the names was a high honor, and was only bestowed on clergymen and men of the highest distinction.]

Mr. John Haines, 200,	William Lewis, 40, 38,
Mr. George Willis, 200,	William Spencer, 30, 40,
Mr. Edward Hopkins, 120,	William Andrewes, 33, 30,
Mr. Thomas Wells, 100,	Steven Heart, 40,
Mr. John Webster, 100,	Bartholomew Greene, for-
Mr. Thomas Hooker, 80,	feited and settled by the
Mr. Samuel Stone, 40,	town on
Mr. Wm. Goodwine, 56,	John Crow, 40, 20,
Mr. Wm. Whittinge, 100,	John Moodey, 40,
Mr. Mathew Allyn, 110,	Thomas Standley, 42,
Mr. John Tallcott, 90,	Timothy Standley, 36, 32,
James Olmsted, 75, 70,	Edward Stebbing, 28, 24,
William Westwood, 80,	Andrew Bacon, 28,
William Pantrey, 85, 80,	John Bernard, 24,
Andrew Warner, 84,	Gregory Winterton, 28,
John Steele, 50, 48,	Samuel Wakeman, 35, 30,
Nathaniel Warde, 56, 60,	William Gibbons, 22, 20,
John White, 50,	John Pratt, 26,
William Wadsworth, 52,	Richard Goodman, 26,
Thomas Hosmore, 58, 60,	Nathaniel Elly, 20, 18,
Thomas Scott, 42,	William Ruscoe, 35, 32,

James Ensigne, 24,	Thomas Bull, 14, 12,
John Hopkins, 26, 24,	George Stocking, 20,
George Steele, 26,	William Heyden, 14,
Steven Post, 30, 24,	Nicholas Clarke, 13, 12,
Thomas Judd, 25, 20,	Thomas Stanton, 16, 14,
Thomas Birchwood, 26,	Thomas Hales, 10,
John Clarke, 28, 22,	Zachary Field, 10,
Mathew Marvill, 30, 28,	Thomas Roote, 8, 6,
William Butler, 28,	William Parker, 13, 12,
Thomas Lord, 28,	Seth Grant, 14,
John Skinner, 22, 10,	William Pratt, 8, 6,
John Stone, removed or	Samuel Hales, 8,
died, and left to	Richard Olmstead, 10, 8,
John Marsh, 24, 12,	John Baysey, 14.
Richard Lord, 18,	Joseph Easton, 10,
Richard Webb, 30,	Thomas Selden, 6,
John Maynard, 14,	Francis Andrews, 10, 12,
William Kellsey, 16,	Richard Church, 20, 12,
Jeremy Addams, 30, this	William Hide, 20, 18,
includes the share of	Richard Wrisley, 8,
Sam. Greenhill, deceased,	William Holton, 12,
Robert Daye, 14,	Robert Bartlett, 8,
Thomas Spencer, 15, 14,	Edward Elmer, 14, 12,
Nathaniel Richards, 26,	Jonathan Ince, died in Bos-
Richard Lyman, 30,	ton, and his right settled
Joseph Mygatt, 20,	by the town on
William Blumfield, 16.	John Cullick, 58, 30,
Richard Butter, 16,	John Willcox, 36, 13,
George Graves, 24,	John Higginson, 12, not a
Arthur Smith, 14,	settler,
William Hill, 20,	Clement Chapling, 20,
Thomas Olcok, 32, 8,	Dorothy Chester, probably
James Coale, 12, 10,	did not settle in Hartford,
John Arnold, 16,	or soon removed.

There was another large class of original settlers, who were not original purchasers. They had shares in some of the undivided lands, by votes of the original proprietors, according to the proportions indicated by the figures annexed to their names. Mr. Allyn's entry is as follows :

“The names of such inhabitants as were granted lotts to have onely at the towne’s courtesie, with liberty to fetch woode and keepe swine or cowes on the Common.”

John Brunson, 10, 3,	John Morrice, 8, 6,
John Warner, 6,	Nathaniel Barding, 6,
William Cornwell, 8,	John Ginnings, 6,
Thomas Woodford, 8, 6,	Paul Pecke, 8,
John Biddell, 6, 4,	George Hubbard, 6,
Ralph Keylor, 6,	Thomas Blisse, 6,
Thomas Lord, Jun. 6,	Thomas Blisse, Jun. 4,
John Hallaway, 6,	Edward Lay, 6,
Nathaniel Kellog, 6, 4,	Thomas Gridley, 6,
Thomas Barnes, 6,	John Sables, 6,
Richard Seymore,	John Pierce, 4, 3,
John Purcasse, 6,	Giles Smith, 8,
William Phillips, 8, 6,	Richard Watts, 8, 6,
Nicholas Disbroe, 6,	William Westley, 8, 6,
Benjamin Burre, 6,	Thomas Richards, 8,
Hosea Goodwin, 10, 6,	Henry Walkeley, 6, 4,
Robert Wade, 6, 4,	James Walkeley, 4,
John Olmstead, 4, 3,	Thomas Upson, 4,
Benjamin Munn, 8,	Widdoe Betts, 4,
Daniel Garwood, 6,	Thomas Bunce, 13,
John Hall, 6,	William Watts, 4.

In addition to the above, the following persons had been owners of lots previous to 1639, and had either sold them, or forfeited them to the town, by not settling or removing, contrary to the conditions of their grant.

Thomas Beale, 3,	Reynold Marvin,
Thomas Fisher,	Thomas Munson,
John Friend,	Abram Pratt,
Thomas Goodfellow,	Samuel Whitehead.
Thomas Hongerfortt,	

The names of subsequent settlers we shall give in future numbers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

No sooner had the first settlers arrived in 1635, than they united themselves in a corporate capacity; or perhaps continued the previous organization which they had in Massachusetts. The following are the first votes on record:

“Hartford, 1635.”

“It is ordered, that whosoever hath a lott granted in this towne, and removes from the same to dwell, within fower years after the granting of such lotts, then the sayd lott or lotts is to returne unto the hands of the towne agayne, they paying for the worth of the labor done upon it: or if any person shall desire to sell his lott or lotts within that tyme, they shall first offer the same unto the towne, whoe shall either give the worth of the labor done upon it, or else have liberty to sell it to any other that the towne shall approve of, for the same value: and for default thereon, to return to the towne.

“It is ordered, that for anny tyme hereafter, untill it bee restreyned, the towne shall have liberty to lay out any highwayes through any men’s ground, if it be found needfull, provided they give the party resonable satisfaction.

“It is ordered, that whosoever doth not improve his house lott, by building upon it in twelve months after it is granted, then sayd lott to returne to the towne agayne.

“Upon these three condycions, all the land that is given in the towne, is granted upon.”

The next order required every householder to have a ladder or tree to reach within two feet of the top of the house.

“It is ordered that there shall be a guard of ——— men to attend with their arms fixed, and 2 shote of powder and shott at least, upon every publique meeting for religious use, with two seriants to oversee the

same, and keepe out one of them sentenall every meeting; and the sayd guard to be free from wardings, and to have seats provided near the meeting-house door; and the seriants to repayre to the magistrate for a warrant for due execution thereof."

TOWN BOOK. No regular records of town votes, &c. were kept until 1639, when the above orders appear to have been recorded. From that time forward, the records are regular and pretty full and complete. They appear to have been kept by the townsmen themselves, and not by the Register or the legal officer who made the entries of lands and any other important matters which he was instructed to record. The entries on the Town Book are in a great variety of hand writing, more like a memorandum book than an authorized record. The book is much worn and defaced, and much of the writing obliterated, or torn or worn off the edges.

The original organization of the town was purely democratic; all were not only permitted but required to take a part in all public proceedings. The only limitation resulted from the fundamental principle of their organization, that no one could reside among them who had not been admitted an inhabitant; and no one could be admitted an inhabitant, except by a public vote of the freemen

TOWN OFFICERS. The first town officers were constables and townsmen. The constables were representatives of the executive power, and as such were greatly feared and revered. The townsmen had similar powers to those of our select-men. The following were their duties, as they were voted at a general meeting, January 1, 1638, or 1639 as we now reckon, they commencing their year in March.

"January 1, 1638."

"It is agreed that the townsmen for the time being shall have the power of the whole town, to order the common occasions of the town, except in the cases following.

1. That they receive no new inhabitant into the town without approbation of the body.

2. That they make no levies except it be for charges expended or to be expended about guarding or ordering off cattle.

3. That they neither give nor grant any lands belonging to the town, except an acre or two at most, to any inhabitant, and that in case of present necessity.

4. That they do not alter any highway already settled and laid out.

5. Although they may, according to the liberty given them by the body, at a public meeting, call out the persons and cattle belonging to any inhabitant for the service of the whole, and increase the wages of any above the ordinary rates allowed in the town, as they shall see just cause, provided they exceed not 6d. a day to any, yet they shall not require, by virtue of said order, the cattle of any to be employed in any service belonging to the whole, without the liberties of the town, except they undertake in the name of the body to return the cattle so employed in safety to the owner, besides a reasonable allowance for the hire of the same.

6. The townsmen shall not be longer than fourteen days at most, without a set and joint meeting of them altogether, to consider of and order the occasions of the town committed to them, and to agree upon a time or times to call the body together to consult, and conclude of other cases that shall occur, not left within their power; and if any of them fail to meet at the time appointed, he shall not refuse to pay two shillings six pence for every such default.

7. No one townsman shall require the service of any person or cattle, without the knowledge and consent of some of the rest."

The preceding are all the votes of the town preserved on record previous to the fall of 1639; during which year, the government of Connecticut was constituted and organized, and an act passed by them, authorizing the towns to organize themselves in a corporate capacity, and requiring them to choose registers and enter

their lands and record important votes. From this time the records are regular and full.

At the first regular meeting of the town, November 16, 1639, John Steele was chosen register or town clerk, which office he held until 1651, when he removed to Farmington. Some of the doings at this annual meeting are as follows :

“ At a general meeting of the whole town, the 23d of December, 1639,

“ There was then chosen to order the affairs of the town for one year, William Westwood, William Spencer, Nathaniel Ward, John Moody. There was also chosen constables, Nathaniel Ely, Thomas Hosmer.

“ It was then ordered as follows :

1. That the said townsmen should have the same power that those had the year before.

2. That they should be exempted from training, watchings and wardings.

3. That they should have liberty to choose two men for either side of the river, who shall attend them in such things as they appoint about the town affairs, and be at a public charge.”

At a meeting in February following,

“ Arthur Smith and Thomas Woodford were then chosen to attend the townsmen in such things as they appoint, and their principal work to be as followeth :

1. To view the fences about common field so often as they shall be appointed by the townsmen, and to have 3d. an hour for the time they spend about the same. And if either of them find any [down or broken,] they shall sufficiently mend up the same, and shall have 4d. an hour for all the time they spend about the same, to be paid by the parties whose pales they mend.

2. To view the common fields so often as they shall be appointed by the townsmen, and to have 3d. an hour for the same ; and if they or either of them take any cattle or swine in the same, then to do their best to bring them to the pound, either by themselves or any help they shall need ; and shall have 3d. an

hour for himself and the help he shall need, and 2d. a head for the same, to be paid by the parties which own the cattle or swine : also if at any other times, they or either of them see or know of any beast or swine, in any common corn field, on this side the great river, they shall do their best to pound them, and shall have for their pounding a piece, also they shall take for the damage which the cattle or swine shall do, before they shall be released, or pay it themselves, and shall repay the same to the parties who hath been [the sufferers] according to an order for that [purpose.”]

3. [The old record is here so mutilated and partly torn off, that their next duty cannot be learned.]

4. [This duty appears to relate to giving notice of meetings.]

5. To do their best to search into the breach of any such order as shall be given them in charge by the townsmen, and to return truth of the same so near as they can, and to have 3d. an hour for the same.

6. Whosoever else shall at any time bring any cattle or swine to the pound, they shall severally attend to help pound the same, and shall receive the pay due to the party for pounding, according to an order for that purpose, and for the damage which shall be done by them, and shall repay it to the several persons, and shall have 2d. a head for themselves.

7. They shall give notice to the parties whose corn or grass the damage is done in, that so they may have it prized according to an order for that purpose.

8. They shall do any other special public service which is within their power to do, being required by the townsmen—as to warn men to public employment, or to gather some particular rates or the like ; and to have 3d. an hour for the same.”

The following are the orders referred to above :

“ It is ordered that whatsoever damage is done in any man’s corn or meadow by any cattle or swine, it shall be prized by two indifferent men, and the owner of the cattle or swine shall pay for the damage, and for the time which is spent in viewing.

“It is also ordered, that whosoever finds any cattle or swine in any corn field, and brings them to the pound, shall have 2d. a head for the same ; and if the premium be little, by reason of the small number, then to be farther recompensed according to their desert, to be set down by the townsmen.

“It is further ordered, that all common fences about corn fields, shall be sufficiently made up as shall be judged by two men, before the 2d of April if the flood do not hinder, and also set a stake with the two first letters of their name on the further side from the town, upon the forfeiture of 2s. by the rod, 12d. a stake, and 6d. a week, so long as it shall remain so, and pay double for mending the pales if they do not.

“It is further ordered, that whosoever breaks open the pound, or shall use any unlawful means to take his beast or swine, or shall oppose any that shall be driving them to the pound, shall forfeit for every such fault 10s. and be otherwise dealt withal as the nature of the offence shall require.”

PRICES OF LAEOR. The prices of labor were regulated by votes of the town. After speaking of some public officers, it is added :

“Nor any day laborer above 18d. in the winter, and 2s. in the summer, except planting time, and then not above 2s. 6d. a day ; and the inferior sort under : also for draft cattle, not above 14d. a pair a day the best, in winter, and 18d. in the summer, and the inferior sort under, to be ranked in the several sorts by the town : and for the cart, if four cattle or above, 6d. a day ; if but three, then 4d. a day ; but if but two, then 3d. a day.

And the winter to be accounted from the first of November to the first of March, and the planting time from the 15th April to the 15th July. Also, all day laborers, which work without doors, in the winter shall work nine hours for one day ; and in the summer, eleven hours ; and the draft to work eight hours from the fifteenth of May to the first of November, and six hours from the first of November to the fifteenth of May.

“And whosoever takes any work by the great, when it is ended, if either party have cause to complain, he may make the case known to the townsmen; and if they judge either party to have oppressed the other in the work, to have it viewed by indifferent men, and to compel the parties to stand to the arbitrement.

“Also, no man shall take above 4s. 6d. for sawing of boards, and 5s. 6d. for slit work, the timber being squared and laid at the pit; nor above 8d. a C. for riving six foot pales or clapboards, and 6d. a C. for three foot: nor above 7s. for boards, and 2s. 6d. for three foot clapboards; and 3s. 6d. for six foot pales, and 4s. 6d. for six foot clapboards: and whosoever gives or takes more, directly or indirectly, shall forfeit for every time 5s.

[Sawing was then done by hand. A pit was dug in the ground, in which one of the sawmen stood, over whom the timber to be sawed was placed on a frame, on which stood the other sawman.]

“Also, whosoever sells any commodity, and takes unreasonable fair or work in men’s necessity, shall be liable to be fined by the townsmen, according to the offense.”

ENTERTAINING STRANGERS. “It is further ordered, that whosoever entertains any person or family in his house which is not admitted an inhabitant in the town, above one month, without leave from the town, shall discharge the town from any cost or trouble that may come thereby, and be liable to be called in question for the same.”

SHADE TREES. “It is further ordered, that whosoever hath any trees planted upon any lot which was given him for planting ground, and they be prejudicial to those which lie next, he shall fall the same; or if he either neglect or refuse, he who lies next may do it, and to be either paid in [money] the worth of the same work, or in work again. If the party be not able to do it presently, then the townsmen have power to give him some time for the [same.]”

The following orders were passed in Jan. 1639, [1640.]

MEETINGS. "It is ordered that every inhabitant which hath not freedom from the whole to be absent, shall make his personal appearance at every general meeting of the whole town, having sufficient warning; and whosoever fails to appear at the time and place appointed, shall pay six pence for every such default: but if he shall have a lawful excuse, it shall be repaid him again: or whosoever departs away from the meeting before it be ended, without liberty from the whole, shall pay the like [fine].

"It is ordered that there shall be a set meeting of all the townsmen together, the first Thursday in every month, by nine of the clock in the forenoon, that so if any inhabitant have any business with them, he may repair unto them: and whosoever of them do not meet at the place and time set, to forfeit two shillings six pence for every such fault.

"It is ordered, that hereafter no order to stand in force, until it hath been published at some general meeting, or sent from house to house. To that end, whensoever the townsmen shall give notice to stay after lecture, whosoever shall neglect so to do, shall be liable for the breach of any order as if he staid and heard the same."

The town kept a *surveyor's chain* for the use of the inhabitants, subject to the following regulation:—

"It is ordered, that whosoever borrows the town chain, shall pay two pence a day for every day they keep the same, and pay for mending it, if it be broken in their use."

ORIGINAL LAYING OUT OF THE TOWN.

THE original town plot occupied nearly the same space as the present city. The central part was divided into house lots, called two acres each, and distributed among the original purchasers; and on the borders of these were half acre house lots granted to

other settlers. The names and locations of the original streets are given below. The present names of the streets are prefixed in brackets.

[Main, north of the bridge.] "Road from the Centinel Hill to the Palisado."

[Front.] "Little River to North Meadow."

[State, to Front.] "Meeting House to Little Meadow."

[Kilbourn.] "Road to the Ferry."

Another "Road to the River," extended from Front street to the Connecticut river, between State street and Potters' lane; and another "In the Little Meadow," extended north and south from the above to Kilbourn street; both which were subsequently closed.

"Road to the Neck," and "to the Soldiers Field," lay on the west side of the North Meadow creek, and probably extended to Windsor; another

"Road to the Neck," on which Matthew Allyn's house lot lay, extended from the bend in the present Village street, bearing a little west of north, obliquely to and over the hill, which has been entirely closed within a few years.

[Burr.] "Centinel Hill to the Cow Pasture."

[Trumbull.] "Centinel Hill to Seth Grant's house."

[Pearl.] "Meeting House to the Mill." This street originally extended to the front of the present jail, then turned south to the river, and continued northwesterly on the bank of the river to the mill which stood near the foot of West Pearl street; thence continued nearly the same course, up the hill and onward in front of the Asylum to the Commons, and was called the

"Road from the Mill to the Country." [The street commonly called Work-house lane, was laid out about A. D. 1725; and was the only new street laid out in the limits of the present city, from the settlement of the town to the close of the Revolution and the incorporation of the city.]

[High, north of Church street.] "Cow Pasture to Mr. Allen's land."

[School and Mill.] "Highway by the Little river."

[Sheldon.] "Highway by Little river."

[Part of Bliss, Elm, &c.] "Mill to the South Meadow."

[Bliss.] "George Steele's to Mill."

[Washington.] "George Steele's to Great Swamp."

[Buckingham, as it was, Charter, &c.] "George Steele's to South Meadow."

[Charter.] "Giles Smith's to Wm. Gibbons's."

[Main, south of bridge.] "Town" or "Bridge" or "Moody's to Wethersfield;" also "Road to the Ox Pasture."

[Cole.] "Road to Wethersfield," "to Ox Pasture," "Wm. Hill's to Ox Pasture," and parts of it were called, "Wm. Gibbons's to Thomas Judd's" and "Thomas Hosmer's to Country."

[Meadow lane.] "Road to the Indians' land."

[Oil Mill lane.] "Road from George Steele's to Thomas Richards's," or "John Biddell's."—Another east and west highway lay south of this, probably where Russ's lane now is; which met another

"Road from Holton's to Savell's," or "to John Barnard's land," that extended south from the river west of the College lot, in the rear of the present house lots, now closed.

LOCATIONS OF THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS, AND SETTLERS.

THE most distinguished families among the first settlers, were located on the east side of Cole street; on the two sides of the Little river, and on Main street in front of the State House, and south to the river.

For the convenience of future reference, I shall divide these *house lots into tiers on each side of the river, and number the several lots, as follows:—*

On the NORTH SIDE, the

1st Tier lies on the north side of Little river, and is numbered 1. to 4, from Front to Main street.

- 2d Tier* lies on the north side of Little river, and is numbered 5 to 8, west from Main street.
- 3d Tier* lies on the east side of Main street, and is numbered 9, 10, from the 1st Tier to the original Meeting House yard.
- 4th Tier* lies on the west side of Front street, and is numbered 11 to 13, from 1st Tier to State street.
- 5th Tier* lies on the west side of Front street, and is numbered 14 to 21, from State to Village street.
- 6th Tier* lies on the east side of Main street, and is numbered 22 to 28, from the original Meeting House lot to Village street.
- 7th Tier* lies between Main and Trumbull streets, and is numbered 29 to 34, from Pearl to Burr street.
- 8th Tier* lies on the west side of Trumbull street, and is numbered 35 to 43, from Burr street to the river.
- 9th Tier* lies on the east side of Mill or Trumbull street, and is numbered 44 to 46, south from Pearl street.
- 10th Tier* lies on the west side of Main street, and is numbered 47 to 49, south from Pearl street.
- 11th Tier* lay on a street now closed, which extended from Village street to the Neck, and is numbered 50 to 54, North from Village street, and 55 on the West side of the street.
- 12th Tier* lies on the east side of Burr street; and is numbered 56 to 70, northerly from Village street.
- 13th Tier* lies on the west side of Burr street and Albany turnpike, and is numbered 71 to 76, northerly from Trumbull street.
- 14th Tier* lies on Tower hill, and is numbered 77 to 80, from the Little river northward.

On the SOUTH SIDE, the

- 1st Tier* lies east of Cole street, and is numbered 1 to 7, from the Little river, south.
- 2d Tier* commences at the junction of Main and Cole streets, and extends north to Charter street, numbered 8 to 11.
- 3d Tier* lies between Charter and Sheldon streets, and is numbered 12 to 16, from Cole to Main street.

- 4th *Tier* lies between Elm and old Buckingham streets, and is numbered 17 to 26 from Main to Bliss street.
- 5th *Tier* lies on the south side of old Buckingham street, and is numbered 27 to 36 from Main to Washington street.
- 6th *Tier* lies on the west side of Bliss street, and is numbered 37 to 41, from the south end of the street to the river.
- 7th *Tier* lies north of Elm street, and is numbered 42 to 46, East from Bliss street.
- 8th *Tier* lies on the west side of West street, and is numbered 47 to 51, south from Oil Mill lane to Russ's lane.
- 9th *Tier* lies on the west side of West street, and is numbered 52 to 56, south from the lane.
- 10th *Tier* lay on a north and south street, west of Tier 8th, now closed, numbered 57 to 59, south from Oil Mill lane.
- 11th *Tier* lay west of the above street, now closed, and is numbered 60 to 63, south from Oil Mill lane.

The original proprietors of the above lots, and the settlers on them, are given below. The original proprietors who did not settle on their respective lots, or who deceased or removed from town before 1640, are included in brackets.

NORTH SIDE.

- 1 [Richard Webb,]
- 1 John Haynes,
- 2 Thomas Hooker,
- 3 Samuel Stone,
- 4 Wm. Goodwin,
- 5 Thomas Standley,
- 6 Thomas Lord,
- 7 Richard Lord,
- 9 John Steele,
- 10 Clement Chaplain,
- 11 James Olmsted,
- 12 Wm. Pantry,
- 13 Thomas Scott,
- 14 Edward Stebbins,

SOUTH SIDE.

- 1 Edward Hopkins,
- 2 John White,
- 3 Wm. Gibbons,
- 4 Wm. Whiting,
- 5 John Webster,
- 6 Thomas Welles,
- 7 Thomas Hosmer,
- 8 James Cole,
- 9 Thomas Judd,
- 10 George Wyllys,
- 12 Wm. Hills,
- 13 Samuel Wakeman,
- 14 Andrew Warner,
- 15 Nathaniel Ward,

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 15 Timothy Standley, | 16 Andrew Bacon, |
| 16 [John Stone,] | 17 Samuel Greenhill, |
| 16 John Marsh, | 18 Gregory Wolterton, |
| 17 Wm. Butler, | 19 John Barnard, |
| 18 [John Barnard,] | 20 Arthur Smith, |
| 18 [Matthew Allen,] | 21 George Graves, |
| 19 Wm. Westwood, | 22 James Ensign, |
| 20 [Stephen Hart,] | 23 Jeremy Adams, |
| 21 Matthew Marvin, | 24 Joseph Easton, |
| 22 Richard Goodman, | 25 John Baysee, |
| 23 Wm. Lewis, | 26 Richard Butler, |
| 24 John Talcott, | 27 John Moody, |
| 25 Edward Elmer, | 29 Wm. Hyde, |
| 26 Nathaniel Ely, | 30 John Arnold, |
| 27 Robert Day, | 31 Richard Lyman, |
| 28 Wm. Kelsey, | 32 Thomas Bull, |
| 29 [Edward Hopkins,] | 33 [Even Davie,] |
| 29 Thomas Olcott, | 34 Stephen Post, |
| 30 [John Haynes,] | 35 George Stocking, |
| 30, 31, John Pratt, | 36 George Steele, |
| 32 John Maynard, | 37 Joseph Mygatt, |
| 33 Richard Webb, | 38 Wm. Blumfield, |
| 34 Dorothy Chester, | 39 [John Friend,] |
| 35 Thomas Hale, | 41 John Wilcock, |
| 37 Thomas Birchwood, | 42 William Andrews, |
| 38 John Clark, | 43 John Hopkins, |
| 39 Wm. Parker, | 45 [Jonathan Ince, for- |
| 40 Wm. Ruscoe, | feited and granted to] |
| 41 Wm. Wadsworth, | 45 John Cullick, |
| 42 Thomas Stanton, | 47 William Holton, |
| 43 Nathaniel Richards, | 56 Richard Rizley, |
| 44 Seth Grant, | 57 Thomas Selden, |
| 47 [Samuel Whitehead,] | 63 Robert Bartlett, |
| 47 Richard Lord, | |
| 48 John Skinner, | |
| 49 Richard Olmsted, | |
| 50 Nicholas Clarke, | |
| 51 Matthew Allen, | |
| 52 Wm. Hayden, | |
| 55 Stephen Hart, | |
| 57 Thomas Spencer, | |

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 58 Richard Church, | 62 Samuel Hale, |
| 59 Zachariah Field, | 65 Wm. Pratt, |
| 60 Thomas Root, | 77 Wm. Spencer, |

The following are the house lots of those first settlers, who were not the original proprietors.

NORTH SIDE.

SOUTH SIDE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 8 Thomas Lord, Jun., | 11 Giles Smith, |
| 18 Thomas Woodford, | 28 Thomas Gridley, |
| 36 Ozias Goodwin, | 40 Ralph Keeler, |
| 45 John Biddell, | 48 Paul Peck, |
| 46 Mary Betts, | 49 Henry Walkley, |
| 53 John Bronson, | 50 Richard Watts, |
| 54 William Cornwell, | 51 William Watts, |
| 56 [Thos. Fisher, forfeit.] | 52 William Westley, |
| 56 John Hallaway, | 53 Edward Lay, |
| 61 Benjamin Munn, | 54 John Olmsted, |
| 63 Benjamin Burr, | 55 John Pierce, |
| 64 John Warner, | 58 Thomas Bliss, |
| 66 Nicholas Ginnings, | 59 Thomas Bliss, Jun., |
| 67 John Pierce, | 60 Thomas Bunce, |
| 67 Robert Wade, | 61 John Savell, |
| 68 Daniel Gappad, | 62 Thomas Richards. |
| 69 Nicholas Disbro, | |
| 70 Richard Seymor, | |
| 71 John Purchas, | |
| 72 William Phillips, | |
| 72 Nat. Kellogg, | |
| 74 Thomas Hungerford, | |
| 75 Thomas Barnes, | |
| 76 Thomas Upson, | |
| 77 [John Hall,] | |
| 78 John Morrice, | |
| 79 Nathaniel Barding, | |
| 80 John Ginnings, | |

Thus it appears that on the first of Jan. 1640, there were nearly 150 families settled on so many house lots in Hartford, which must have contained 600 or 800 people.

The inhabitants on the North and South sides of the Little river, constituted, in many respects, two distinct communities, from the first settlement of the town.

GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY

OF THE 1136940

FIRST SETTLERS OF HARTFORD.

NOTE.—The names of heads of families are printed in small capitals, and those of their children immediately follow. The numbers at the left hand refer to the succeeding heads of families, and to the corresponding notices. The dates preceding and following the names denote the times of birth and death. m. stands for married, d., died, and b., born.

1	ADAMS, JEREMY,	1	Jeremy was in Cam-
2	Ann,		bridge. Mass., in 1632,
3	John 1669,		and an original proprietor
5	Elenor,		and settler of Hartford.
3	1643 Samuel.		He married Rebekah, the
6	JOHN,		widow of Samuel Green-
7	1658 Rebekah,		hill, and came into pos-
8	60 Abigail,		session of the Greenhill
4	62 Sarah,		estate, by entering into a
9	64 Jeremy,		bond to pay over a stipu-
10	66 John,		lated sum to the two mi-
11	68 Jonathan,		nor children when of age.
12	70 ,		He sold his house lot to

Thomas Catlin, and removed to the Greenhill house, on the west side of Main street, next south of the bridge. But about 1651, he purchased the John Steele lot, on the east side of Main street, about half way from the bridge to the State house, where he kept tavern many years. He was an active man of some note, and received the appointment of harbor-master from the General Court. He became embarrassed, and the colony came into possession of his house and lot; which were redeemed in 1635 by his grandson Zechary Santord. He died in 1633.

2 Ann, married Robert Sanford.

3 John died young, and his descendants became scattered. Jeremy lived in Huntington, L. I. John lived in Great Egg Harbor, N. J., and had a son Jonas in Trenton, in 1753.

4 Elenor married Nathaniel Willett.

BAYSEY, JOHN, an original proprietor and settler. His house lot was No. 25, between Buckingham now College and Elm Streets. He was by trade a weaver. He died in 1671 and his wife Elizabeth in 1673. He had no sons; his daughters were,

Lydia, m. John Baker,

Mary, m. Samuel Burr,

Elizabeth, b. 1645, m. Paul Peck.

John Baker had a son, and Samuel Burr a grandson, named Baysey, to preserve the name.

CHAPLAIN, CLEMENT, was elder of the church in Wethersfield, and probably never resided in Hartford, though he was one of the original purchasers. He was admitted freeman in Cambridge, in 1635, and elected representative in Massachusetts, in 1636. In 1637, he was a member of the Committee of the Colony of Connecticut, and chosen Treasurer. He also represented Wethersfield in the General Court in 1642 and 1643, when he died.

1 CHURCH, RICHARD,

2 John, 1691.

2 JOHN,

3 Richard 1730,

4 Sarah,

5 John 1735,

6 Mary,

7 Ruth,

8 Samuel 1719,

9 1673 Ann,

10 74 Elizabeth,

11 76 Joseph,

12 79 Deliverance,

3 RICHARD, Colchester,

13 James 1751.

5 JOHN, Mr.

14 1701 John,

1 Richard was an original proprietor and settler, and lived on the east side of Burr Street. He removed to Hadley.

2 John m. Sarah daughter of Richard Beckley of New Haven in 1657.

3 Richard of Colchester may have had other children.

4 Sarah m. George Knight, and Samuel Hubbard?

5 John m. Abigail Cadwell in 1699.

6 Mary m. Standish.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------|
| 15 | 1703 Caleb 1760, | 8 Samuel married wd. |
| 16 | 4 Abigail, | Elizabeth Clark in 1710, |
| 17 | 6 Mary 1667, | his second wife. |
| 18 | 8 Joseph, | 9 Ann m. Benj. Cleve- |
| 19 | 10 Daniel. | land, Canterbury. |
| | 8 SAMUEL, | 10 Elizabeth m. Jona. |
| 20 | 1699 Joseph, | Clark. |
| 21 | Samuel, | 11 Jos. probably had |
| 22 | Ebenezer, | no children. |
| 23 | Elizabeth, | 12 Deliverance lived in |
| 24 | Sarah. | Westfield. |
| 13 | JAMES, East Hartford, | 13 James from Col- |
| 25 | 1724 Joseph, | chester owned slaves and |
| 26 | James, | an estate in Bedford, |
| 27 | Mary, | Mass., and had a family |
| 28 | 1728 Abigail, | of note. He married Ab- |
| 29 | 30 Jerusha. | igail, daughter of Caleb |
| 15 | CALEB, | Standley, Esq. in 1722. |
| 30 | ?George, | 19 Daniel lived in New- |
| 31 | 1754 Asher, | Hartford. |
| 32 | ?Russell 1778. | 21 Samuel lived in |
| 25 | JOSEPH, | Bethlehem. |
| 33 | Joseph 1777. | 22 Ebenezer, Norwalk. |
| | 23 Elizabeth m. Henry Bass, Windham. | |
| | 24 Sarah m. John Paine, Plainfield. | |
| | 26 James graduated at Yale 1756. | |
| | 28 Abigail m. Wm. Pitkin. | |
| | 33 Joseph, jun. graduated at Yale, 1768. He left | |
| | no children. His wife Mary m. Wm. Imlay. | |
| 1 | CROW, JOHN, Mr. | 1 John Crow became |
| 2 | John 1667, | possessed, by vote of the |
| 3 | Esther, | town, of the original right |
| 4 | 1646 Sarah, | of Bartholomew Greene, |
| 5 | 49 Anna, | which was forfeited by |
| 6 | 50 Elizabeth 1727, | his removal from the town. |
| 7 | (daughter,) | This, together with the |
| 8 | Mary, | property of Elder Wm. |
| 9 | Nathaniel 1695, | Goodwin, whose daugh- |
| 10 | Daniel 1693. | ter and only child Eliza- |
| | 9 NATHANIEL, E. Hart, | beth he married, render- |
| 11 | 1685 Eliz. in 1710, | ed Mr. Crow the greatest |

12 1687 John 1714, landholder in Hartford.
 13 94 Deborah. He was one of the first
 12 JOHN, East Hartford, settlers in East Hartford,
 14 1711 Nathaniel. but afterwards removed
 14 NATHANIEL, to Hadley, and died in
 15 Nathaniel. 1685. His surviving sons
 in Hartford became extravagant and dissipated, and
 squandered the property; but the daughters married
 some of the first men of Connecticut, and on the river
 in Massachusetts, whose descendants are numerous.

2 John was a wealthy West India merchant, and
 had an establishment in Fairfield. He died at sea
 without children.

3 Esther m. Giles Hamlin, Esq. of Middletown.

8 Mary m. Samuel Partridge of Hatfield.

6 Eliz. m. (1) William Warren, who died in 1689;
 and (2) Phineas Willson a wealthy merchant from
 Dublin. On his death in 1691, she continued her
 husband's business, and became the most extensive
 banker in the state. She was accustomed to loan
 money on mortgage, not only to citizens of Hartford,
 but in the adjacent towns. Her daughters married
 some of the first men in New England.

4, 5 and 7 m. Thomas Dickinson, Noah Coleman,
 and Daniel White of Hatfield.

9 Nathaniel's widow, Deborah, m. Andrew Warner
 of Windham, and died in 1697.

10 Daniel left a widow but no children.

11 Elizabeth m. Daniel Dickinson.

12 John left a widow Hannah, and an only child.

CULLICK, JOHN, Capt. one of the most noted men
 in the colony, had, by vote of the town, conferred on
 him the estate assigned to Jona. Ince. He lived on
 the north side of Elm street. He married Elizabeth,
 daughter of Hon. George Fenwick in 1648. He
 represented Hartford in the General Court from 1644
 to 47, when he was chosen assistant and secretary of
 state, which offices he filled for ten years. He was one
 of the commissioners to the united colonies from 1652
 to 54. He removed to and died in Boston in 1663, and

Gen. John Leverett possessed his estate in Hartford. His children were,—

1649 John, graduated at Harvard College in 1663.

52 Elizabeth m. Benj. Batten, Boston.

DISBRO, NICHOLAS, an original settler, lived near the north end of Burr Street. He was born 1612; m. Mary Bronson in 1640, and Elizabeth, widow of Thwaite Strickland after 1669. He died in 1683 and left four daughters,

Daughter m. Obadiah Spencer,

Daughter m. Samuel Eggleston,

1646 Phebe? m. John Kelsey,

1649 Abigail? m. Robert Flood.

Mr. Spencer had a son Disbro, to perpetuate the name.

ELY, NATHANIEL, an original proprietor and settler, was in Cambridge in 1635. His house lot, where the north church stands, he sold to John Talcott, Esq. and became one of the leaders in the settlement of Norwalk. He afterwards removed to Springfield.

GOODWIN, WM, Elder, was admitted a freeman in Cambridge in 1632, and was a member of the first General Court of Massachusetts. He was at first one of the most prominent men in the colony of Connecticut. He was very active in the original purchase of Hartford of the Indians; and likewise in the purchase of Farmington, and of the region including Hadley and the adjacent towns. He was ruling Elder in Rev. Mr. Hooker's church; but left it at the time of the dissensions in that church, and removed to Hadley where he was also a ruling Elder. He subsequently removed to Farmington, where he lived in comparative obscurity and died in 1673, and his wife, Susanna, in 1676. He was a man of great wealth, which he gave to his daughter and only child,

ELIZABETH, married John Crow, who lived in East Hartford. Mr. Crow was in 1659, next to Mr. Welles, the wealthiest man in the town.

Mr. Goodwin's house lot in Hartford was on the east side of Main street, north of Little river.

- 1 HAYNES, JOHN, 1653, 1 John, Esq. was a gentleman from Essex, England, where he had an elegant seat called Copford Hall, worth a thousand pounds a year. He came into New England with Mr. Hooker in 1632; and was chosen governor of Mass. in 1635. He appears in Connecticut in the fall of 1637, when he was chosen a member of the General Court, and also in 1638. On the organization of the government in 1639, he was chosen governor, which office he held every alternate year until his death. He was inferior in talents and acquirements to no settler of New England, and moreover a man of eminent piety. His first house lot was in front of the State house, but he purchased and built on the corner of Front and Arch streets. He had five children by his first wife and three by his second, Mabel, who in 1654 married Samuel Eaton of New Haven.
- 2 Robert,
3 Hezekiah,
4 John,
5 Roger,
6 1643 Mary, 1702,
7 1641 Joseph, 1679,
8 Ruth,
9 1645 Mabel.
7 JOSEPH, Rev.
10 1669 John, 1713,
11 Mabel died,
12 Sarah 1697,
13 Mary died.
10 JOHN, Esq.
14 1694 Joseph 1717,
15 97 Sarah 1724,
16 1704 Mary,
17 5 John died.

2 Robert remained in England, and espoused the cause of the king, for which he was imprisoned, and died without children.

3 Hezekiah remained in England, and espoused the cause of Cromwell, and by him was raised to the office of Major general. On the death of his father, he inherited the family seat, which descended to his heirs.

4 John, Rev. graduated at Harvard in 1656, returned to England, and was settled in the ministry in Hemingston, Suffolk.

5 Roger returned to England, and died about the time of his arrival.

6 Mary m. Joseph Cook of England, according to

Trumbull, but Mary m. Richard Lord, Esq. and at his death, Dr. Thomas Hooker from Farmington, and died 1702 aged 58.

7 Joseph, Rev. grad. at Harvard in 1658, and succeeded Mr. Stone as pastor of the church in Hartford, which office he held until his death. He m. Sarah, daughter of Richard Lord, who d. in 1705.

8 Ruth m. Samuel Wyllys, Esq.

6 Mabel m. James Russell of Charlestown.

10 John, Esq. graduated at Harvard in 1689. He was chosen assistant in 1708, which office he held until his death. He was also judge of the court. He left a large estate at his death. He m. Mary Glover of Springfield in 1693, who died in 1727.

12 Sarah m. Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven in 1694, but died in 1697 leaving a daughter Abigail.

14 Joseph graduated at Yale in 1714, but died without issue.

16 Mary, sole survivor and heir of the Haynes family, m. (1) Elisha Lord in 1723, who died in 1725, leaving one son, John Haynes. She m (2) Roswell Saltonstall, Esq. who for a while lived on the Lord corner, in Hartford, but subsequently removed to Branford, where he died, leaving three children, Mary, Catharine, and Roswell. Mary m. Col. Nathan Whiting of New Haven, whose son Nathan Haynes m. Ruth only child of Rev. Nat. Hooker, and lived on the Haynes farm in West Hartford. Catharine m. Jona. Welles, Esq. of Glastenbury. Roswell lived in Branford. After the death of Mr. Saltonstall, Mrs. Mary m. (3) Rev. Pres. Clap of Yale College, who died in 1767. She died in 1769, leaving a great estate to her children. John Haynes Lord had, besides other property, the "Haynes pasture," of 20 acres, on the east side of Front street. Mr. Whiting and Mr. Saltonstall had the Haynes farm in West Hartford, &c. Mr. Welles had the Haynes farm in Farmington, &c.

INCE, JONATHAN, an original proprietor, and a man of distinction, was drowned at sea, before his removal to Hartford; and his right was granted by the town to John Cullick, Esq.

- 1 LORD, THOMAS,
 2 Thos. in 1667,
 3 1611 Richard 1664,
 4 William,
 5 Dorothy,
 6 Robert, Capt.
 7 John,
 8 Amy,
 9 (Daughter.)
 2 THOMAS, Wethersfield,
 10 Mary,
 11 Hannah,
 12 1653 Dorothy.
 3 RICHARD,
 13 1636 Richard 1685,
 14 38 Sarah 1705,
 15 Dorothy.
 4 WILLIAM, Saybrook,
 16 William, 1696,
 17 Benjamin,
 18 James.
 13 RICHARD, Merchant,
 19 1669 Richard 1712.
 16 WILLIAM, Haddam,
 20 1678 Mary,
 21 80 William 1736,
 22 82 Sarah,
 23 85 Jonathan,
 24 87 Nathaniel 1740,
 25 89 Hannah,
 26 93 John in 1746,
 27 96 Dorothy.
 17 BENJAMIN, Saybrook,
 28 Benj. 1784.
 29 HEZEKIAH 1763.
 30 RICHARD.
 31 ANDREW.
 19 RICHARD, Esq.
 32 1694 Abigail 1694,
 33 95 Richard 1699,
 34 98 Abigail 1698,

1 Thomas, an original proprietor and settler, lived on Mill street, as did his sons Thomas and Richard. He died early, leaving a widow Dorothy, a woman of some note, who died in 1675.

2 Thomas, Jun. was an original settler and a physician. He removed to Wethersfield. His widow Mary m. Olmsted.

3 Richard, an original proprietor and settler, was one of the most energetic and efficient men in the colony. When the troop was formed in 1657, he was chosen as its commander, and signalized himself in the Indian wars. He died in New London, where a monument to his memory remains. He purchased the corner of Main and Pearl streets, where his descendants lived till within a few years. His widow Sarah d. in 1676. He represented Hartford in the General Court from 1656 to his death.

4 William removed to Saybrook, and he or his sons into Lyme, where his descendants have been numerous.

5 Dorothy m. an Ingersoll who had three daugh-

- 35 1699 Jerusha,
 36 1701 Elisha 1725,
 37 3 Mary,
 38 5 Richard 1740,
 39 7 Elizabeth,
 40 9 Epaphras,
 41 12 Ichabod.
 21 WILLIAM, E. Haddam,
 42 William,
 43 Mary,
 44 Hannah,
 45 Sarah,
 46 Hepsibah,
 47 Mehetabel,
 48 Susanna.
 23 JONATHAN, Colchester.
 24 NATHAN, E. Haddam.
 26 JOHN, Hebron,
 49 Delight,
 50 1736 Jaue,
 51 39 John.
 36 ELISHA,
 52 1725 J. Haynes 1796.
 38 RICHARD, Wethersfield
 53 1725 Elizabeth, died,
 54 27 Elisha 1727,
 55 28 Elisha 1729,
 56 29 Ruth, died,
 57 31 Richard, died,
 58 34 Mary,
 59 36 S'l. Wyllys, d,
 69 37 George 1765.
 40 EPAPHRAS, Colchester,
 61 1731 Epaph. 1738,
 62 1744 Saml. Phillips,
 63 Hope, m. Jones,
 52 JOHN HAYNES,
 64 Elisha,
 65 1747 Mary 1748,
 66 J. Haynes 1834,
 67 Richard 1766,
- ters, Dorothy m. a Phelps,
 Hannah m. Stephen Kell-
 sey, and Margaret.
 7 John m. Adrean
 Baye, and removed to
 Appomatox, Va. before
 1648. (See p. 11.)
 8 Amy m. John Gil-
 bert in 1647.
 9 m. Thomas Stanton.
 13 Richard m. Mary
 Haynes, was lost at sea
 in 1635, and left an im-
 mense estate to his child
 and widow who m. Dr.
 Thomas Hooker in 1636.
 The inventory of his es-
 tate amounted to six thou-
 sand pounds, and with
 the exception of that of
 James Richards, Esq. it
 was the greatest of any
 man who had died in
 Hartford. He was an
 eminent man, and many
 years represented Hart-
 ford in the General Court.
 14 Sarah m. Rev. Jos.
 Haynes.
 16 William m. Sarah
 Shayler, who at his death
 m. Samuel Ingram.
 17 and 18 resided in
 Saybrook. William may
 have had other children.
 19 Richard m. Abigail
 d. of Wm. Warren. Her
 mother Eliz. was after-
 wards Mrs. Eliz. Wilson.
 Mrs. Lord m. Rev. Tim.
 Woodbridge, and died

- 68 Frederick, very aged in 1753. Mr.
69 William, Lord left a greater estate
70 Mary, than his father, including
71 Hellen, eight negroes [they were
72 Elizabeth, never called slaves.]
73 Abigail. 21 William left a wid-
60 GEORGE, Merchant, ow Hannah.
74 1761 Daniel 1762, 24 Nathaniel left a
75 Dan. Edwards widow Hannah.
[1763, 26 John removed from
76 George 1777, Glastenbury to Hebron.
64 JOHN HAYNES, 28 Benjamin, Rev. Dr.
77 John, graduated at Yale in 1714,
78 Emily. and was pastor of the
church in Norwich from 1717 to his death in 1784.
29 Hezekiah, Rev. graduated at Yale in 1717, and
was pastor of the church in Griswold from 1720 to
61. He died in 1763.
30 Richard represented Lyme in the Legislature
from 1719 to 1748, and
31 Andrew represented Lyme from 1733 to 43.
35 Jerusha m. John Whiting.
36 Elisha graduated at Yale in 1718, and m. Mary
d. of John Haynes, Esq, and the only survivor of the
Haynes family in this country. He gave the church
a silver cup. His widow m. Roswell Saltonstall of
Branford; and Rev. Pres. Clap.
37 Mary m. Joseph Pitkin, Esq.
38 Richard graduated at Yale in 1724, and m. Ruth
Wyllys in 1725. At his death, she married a Beld-
ing.
39 Elizabeth, advanced in life, m. John Curtiss,
New Haven.
40 Epaphras, Esq. graduated at Yale in 1729, and
married Hope d. of Capt. George Phillips of Middle-
town. He represented Colchester in the Legislature
from 1743 to 5.
41 Ichabod, graduated at Yale in 1729, and settled
in Colchester.
44 Hannah m. Joseph Crouch.
46 Hepzibah m. John Shepperson.

52 John H. graduated at Yale in 1745, and m. Rachel Knowles. He lived on the Lord corner, and had a large estate bordering on Front street and the Little river, and in other parts of the town.

58 Mary m. Charles Caldwell, who on the death of George Lord, Jun. inherited all the estate both of her father, and of Hon. Daniel Edwards.

60 George, a merchant m. Sarah only child of Hon. Daniel Edwards. They both died and left their property to their only child, who was to have a collegiate education.

66 Richard was blown up in a school house.

71 Hellen m. Asa Allen.

72 Elizabeth m. Joshua Hathaway, Rome, N. Y.

73 Abigail m. David Porter.

76 George Lord inherited immense wealth, and was by his friends, in consequence of his frowardness, placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Whitman; but his vices soon terminated his life, and his whole estate reverted to his aunt, Mary Caldwell, which was soon wasted by prodigality.

"A copy of a letter from Mr. John Lord, to his cousin, Mr. Rich. Lord.

Apamutix, the 20th of Feb. 1663.

"*Loving Cousin,*—Yours by Mr. Parker came to hand, wherein I understand that you are not sattsified with the propositions that I made to you. If you were acquaint with Virginia as well as I, you would not thinke that getting in of debts in such remote partes of the countrey is soe easy a matter: but to avoyde all future trouble betwixt soe neer relations as we are, I shall be content to paye you (9000 lb) of tobaccoe the next yeare, if tobaccoe be made, or as sone as possible may be. I should have complied with my former engagement the last yeare, but that tobaccoe was not made. Of all the time that I have knowne Virginia, I never sawe the like. Cousin, I hope to see you here next yeare, and then doubt not but a fayre compliance: but however it shall not be my faulte, if we doe not agree; because I would not trouble the spirits of so neer relations as our mothers. And,

cousin, if you are not too much discouraged in Virginia trade, pray bring or send me ten or twelve bushels of your best winter wheat for seed, (for I am going to be a good husband, and get good bread and beare,) and fower or five bushels of the best bareley, and I shall endeavoure to make you good and honest satisfaction.

“I shall not enlarge, being in great haste. But my duty to my mother and love to all my freinds in generall. I have sent your mother a small percell of sweet-sented tobaccoe; I would have sent more, but it was inconvenient for Mr. Parker to convay it to his vessell, and a small token to your sisters, but that I was disapoynted, not els.

But your loveing unckell to command to my power.

Superscribed JOHN LORD.”

“These to his loveing cousin, Mr. Richard Lord, at his house at Hartford, in New England, Present.”

[The word “cousin” in ancient records, means what we now designate by “nephew” or “neice.”]

MARVIN: There appears to have been a family of brothers and sisters of this name, among the first settlers of Hartford:—

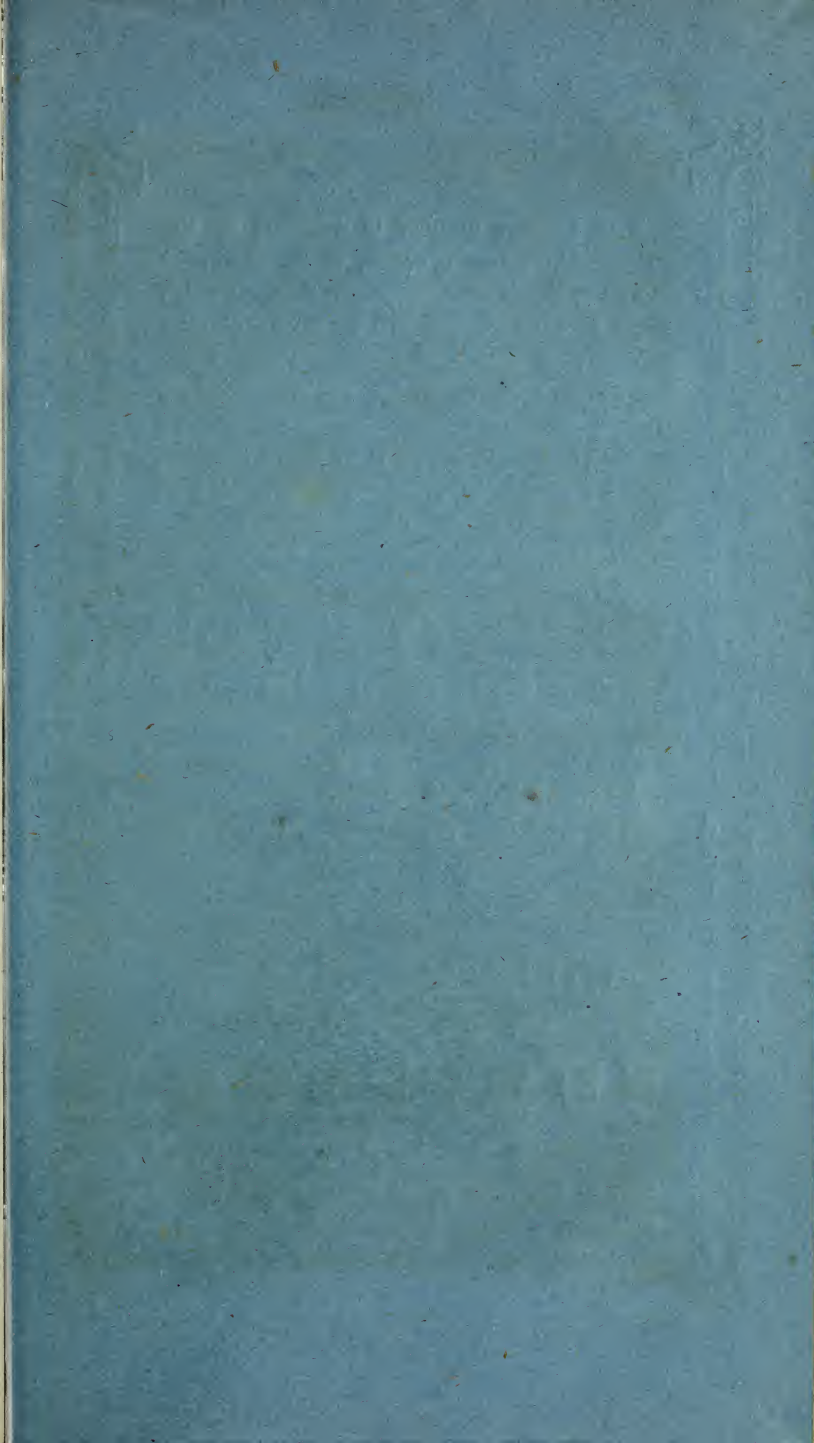
1 MATHEW, an original proprietor and settler, lived on the corner of Village and Front streets. His daughter, Lydia in 1648, and Rachel in 1649, were born in Hartford. He was among the pioneers in the settlement of Norwalk, which he represented in the General Court in 1654. Mathew, probably his son, represented that town in 1694 and 97; Samuel in 1718; and John in 1734 and 38.

2 RENOLD, an original settler, removed to Saybrook before 1639, where he died in 1662, leaving two children, Reinold and Mary. Reinold represented Lyme in the General Court from 1670 to 1676; and he or his son, Capt. Reinold, sometimes spelled Reignold, represented Lyme from 1701 to 1728. Samuel represented Lyme in 1711 and 1722.

3 HANNAH m. Francis Barnard in 1644.

4 MARY m. Richard Bushnell of Saybrook in 1648.

5 SARAH m. Wm. Goodridge of Wethersfield in 1648.



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